



THE STANDARD.
JACKSON C. H., OHIO.
THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1853.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PUBLICATION IN THE STANDARD, SHOULD BE HANDLED IN PREVIOUS TO 3 P. M., ON THURSDAY.

WHIG STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
NELSON BARRERE,
Of Hamilton.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
ISAAC J. ALLEN,
Of Richmond.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
HENRY BRACHMAN,
Of Hamilton.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
NELSON H. VAN VORHES,
Of Athens.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
WILLIAM H. GIBSON,
Of Seneca.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
FRANKLIN T. BACKUS,
Of Cayuga.

FOR BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JOHN WADDLE,
Of Colchester.

Fourth of July Celebration by the Citizens.

We are again upon the eve of another "Fourth of July," and we are truly gratified to see, that the Spirit of Patriotism yet burns in the breasts of a free people. Preparations for Celebrations on this day, are being made from one end of the Union to the other. The citizens of Jackson, as will be seen by the proceedings of a meeting, in another column, held on Friday evening last, in the Court House, will Celebrate the day by the reading of the "Declaration of Independence" by Mr. Henry Hale. An Oration suitable to the occasion, will be delivered by Dr. O. C. Miller, after which, the Messrs. Smiths, of the "Isam House," will spread the cloth, at precisely 2 o'clock P. M. Tickets for Lady and Gentleman, \$1; single tickets, Fifty cents, to be had at the "Isam House."

The Committee of Arrangements have engaged the services of the "Piketon Brass Band" which will greatly add to the pleasures of the day.

Invitations have been tendered to the citizens of our sister towns, and also to the citizens of the surrounding country. It is expected that there will be a mighty gathering in of the Sons of Freedom, to join in the festivities of another Independence Day.

There will be suitable conveyance to and from the cars, for persons coming and going in that direction.

Concert.

The two "Virginia Brothers," the Messrs. Book, gave two of their "Fun Alive" Concerts, in this place, on Saturday and Monday evenings last, and we are happy to say, gave general satisfaction. Their performance throughout, was good. All we could say, would not add any thing to their wide-spread reputation, for they are known "just like Book."

The Cars, on the S. & H. V. Railroad, are now running up as far as the Cross-Roads, being within eight miles of Jackson. We have been informed by good authority, that by the last of July, the loud neighing of the "Iron Horse" will be heard, within the limits of our town. There's a good time comin' boys.

Filled up.—Every tenable house in the town of Jackson, is taken up with one or more families, and if there had been one hundred more comfortable houses, there would not, at this time, been one unemployed. There are a number of business and dwelling houses rapidly going up at this time, and will be occupied as soon as finished.

H. W. White, at his old stand on Broadway, has enlarged his building, and is filling up with the largest and best selected stock of Hardware, Boots and Shoes, ever brought to this market, which he offers to sell at the very lowest rate for cash. Give him a call.

Reader, should you stand in need of groceries, and provisions, call on Peter Ewing, at his Grocery opposite the "Isam House." Fish, of all kinds, cod, haddock, etc., &c., of the best qualities. Thanks for that fine Cod.

Messrs. Dunn, Waterhouse & Dunn, will, in a short time, have their extensive Steam Flouring mill, in full operation. This addition to our milling facilities, will be greatly appreciated by the citizens of Jackson county.

An election for magistrate will be held at the Court House, on Saturday July 6th, to fill the vacancy of Daniel Perry, resigned.

Notice of Publications.

Mr. Miles W. Vance, has placed up on our table the "GREAT WEST," published by Henry Howe, of Cincinnati, Ohio. From a careful examination of the work, we are prepared to say that it is replete, with the most interesting history of the early settlement of the West—containing narratives of the most remarkable individual adventures; sketches of frontier life—descriptions of natural curiosities. To which is appended historical and descriptive sketches of Oregon, New Mexico, Texas, Minnesota, Utah and California. The Book is beautifully and substantially bound in leather binding with gilt back, two volumes bound in one, containing over four hundred pages, and illustrated with numerous engravings, descriptive of the events it relates of. This book should be found in the library of every family throughout the country. Mr. Vance is a regular authorized Agent for this work, and we would respectfully recommend him to the favorable consideration of all to whom he may call upon for subscription, or the sale of the work.

Godey's Lady's Book.

Godey is out in the July number, with the choicest selection of splendid engravings, and the handsomest colored fashion plate that we have yet seen. This number commences the twenty fourth year of the Lady's Book. Godey is unrivaled as a book for the Ladies. Terms, \$3 per annum. Address L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

Graham's Magazine, for July, has been received. This number commences the second volume of Graham's Magazine, for 1853; Graham says ample arrangements have been entered into, with competent artists, to secure a variety of engravings of all kinds, which with the excellent reading matter it always contains, will render it one of the best of Magazines. Terms, \$3 per annum, address, Geo. R. Graham, Philadelphia.

POTNAM FOR JULY, is upon our table. This number commences the second volume of this excellent Magazine of Literature, Science, and Art. We are sure no one would regret the amount expended for this publication. G. P. POTNAM & Co., Publishers, N. Y. Terms: \$3 per annum; or, 25 cents a number.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL.—We have received the June number of this work, conducted by Jos. R. Buchanan, M. D., and R. S. Newton, M. D., Cincinnati, Ohio. Monthly, at two dollars per year in advance.

WOODWORTH'S YOUTH'S CABINET.—This is a beautiful, and instructive Magazine for youth's. D. A. WOODWORTH, Publisher, 118 Nassau St. N. Y. At 51 per annum.

The next House of Representatives of Ohio will contain 96 members.—During the present decennial period it gets up to 116 members. The Senate is composed of 36 members, all the time.

Mrs. Virginia Herman has brought suit against the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad to recover damages for killing her husband.

Crops in all parts of the Country.

In middle Florida a great drought prevails, and the Cotton crop of Leon Co. is not yet up. Many of the Southern papers are complaining of drought in their localities. In Lancaster Pa., owing to the ravages of the fly, farmers expect no more than half the usual wheat crop.—In Trenton, N. J., the peach trees look sickly, strawberries are more plentiful, and vegetables and the crop generally look fine. In Williamsport and Danville, Pa., the wheat has suffered from the fly. Only one-third of the average wheat crop expected. In the Brookville and Germantown crops prosper excellently. Grand River, Michigan, that locality is in a flourishing state; the crops are expected to fully come up to the mark. In Dayton, O., the fly has been playing and havoc with the wheat; in Mahoning and Columbus of the same State, wheat and eye promises largely. The wheat crop in the neighborhood of Greenville and St. Clairsville, O., has been so cut up with the fly as not to leave enough to pay for harvesting. In the vicinities of Owen and La Porte Counties Indiana, the wheat and fruit crops never promised better. A number of intelligent farmers in that locality are of opinion that more wheat will be grown for acres employed than ever before. Corydon, Indiana, the fly is among the wheat. The farmers of Chester and Alton counties complain of an unusually dry season; the weather has been so chilly as to stunt the corn very much. The advice from Baltimore Co., Md., state that wheat and corn are rather backward, owing to wet weather; in the western part of the country the fly has appeared. The crops in our own state, though the planting was somewhat late, owing to the wet weather—promise a good harvest. The fruit crops are flourishing, and this season's yield will be full up with any previous one.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Sunday Times complains that, on every fine Sunday in summer, one-fifth of the population of New York leave the city. Some twenty thousand find their way to Hoboken; ten thousand to Staten Island; twenty thousand to Long Island; and forty or fifty thousand to the various other summer resorts within reach of this great metropolis.

A book has been lately published in London, the object of which is to demonstrate that the chief error of mankind is to suppose the use of salt in food a salutary practice; and to show that many of the worst ills of our lot are to be traced to this mistake.

Fourth of July.

The citizens of this place met at the Court House, on the evening of the 24th inst., pursuant to notice, to make arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July.

On motion FRANKLIN SMITH was chosen President, and Geo. M. Adams, and MARTIN OWENS, Vice Presidents, and A. Starkey, Secretary.

On motion of Walker Bennett, a committee of three was appointed to report immediately, as to the most suitable manner of celebrating the day. Messrs. Owens Adams and Bennett, were appointed said committee. The committee having retired a short time, returned and reported, that they would recommend the appointing of a Committee of Arrangements, and that said committee be instructed to engage some one of the Hotel keepers to prepare a dinner, and that the person so engaged, issue tickets and dispose of them at a reasonable price; and that the dinner be prepared in proportion to the number of tickets sold, which report was adopted. Messrs. Owens, Adams, Bennett, White and Hyatt, were appointed Committee of Arrangements.

On motion a committee of three was appointed to select a suitable person to read the "Declaration of Independence," and also some one to deliver an Oration appropriate to the occasion. Messrs. Hyatt, Messenger and Adams were appointed said Committee.

On motion the Committee of Arrangements were instructed to select a suitable place for reading the "Declaration of Independence, and delivering the Address, and also to extend an invitation to those living in the neighboring villages and country; and if they conveniently could, to procure suitable music for the occasion.

On motion, Mr. C. P. Hyatt was appointed Marshal of the day, and Mr. Fullerton, Assistant Marshal.

On motion, it was Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the "Jackson Standard."

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

MONDAY MORNING, June 27th.

The Committee of Arrangements beg leave to report that they have selected Messrs. Smith & Sons, of the Isam House, to prepare a Dinner for the occasion, to be served up at their Hotel, at 2 o'clock, P. M., immediately after the ceremonies of the Reading and the Address. Tickets, to Dinner, \$1.00 per couple.

Mr. Henry Hale, has been selected to read the "Declaration of Independence," and Dr. O. C. Miller to deliver an Address.

The PIKETON BRASS BAND, is engaged and will be in attendance.

The Piketon Brass Band will give a Concert in the evening, at the Court House. The lovers of music are invited to give them a hearing. Tickets of Admission, 35 cents for lady and gent. 25 cts. single ticket.

Tax Exemption.

The Dayton Journal, in some remarks upon the tax law speaks of the \$50 exemption, as the "limit of the Lococo exemption." He does injustice to Mr. Gist and many of his Wing compatriots, who oppose any exemption. The truth is that some of both parties opposed any exemption because they believed it a door to fraud. The Senate however, insisted on an exemption of \$150. The House struck it out and inserted \$25. A committee of conference recommended \$50 and it was adopted without regard to party lines. This is just the whole of it—demagogues to the country.—Statesman.

Well how does this help the matter? Our objection was not the amount of the exemption, but as to the course of our objection, particularly because it taxed, as you alleged "bee hives," "sides and dyes," "rifles," "bedding," and all that. Your objection to that law, was that it exempted a rifle—and your "Tax Killers" abandoned in the most flagrant manner the representation of the law, based upon the taxing of "bee hives" and "sides and dyes." In this country the tax law was made the issue in the campaign of 1845—and the taxing of chickens and the burdens imposed upon the farmers by taxing their "chickens, rifles," &c. Our object in making the notice, to which the Statesmen refers, was to expose the double distilled hypocrisy of the Lococo leaders in denouncing the old Whig law, which made a very liberal exemption, and in holding their own party responsible, and which cuts down the exemption to fifty dollars.—Dayton Journal.

At a meeting recently held in London to promote the formation of a commercial college, Lord Harrowby said, "He knew a good deal about Liverpool, and he knew that if an ag in there had his choice of an American and British ship, he would not think that he was doing his duty to his employer if he did not select the American ship, as being safer and better suited."

As a significant sign of the times, it is worth mentioning that some of the tailors of London advertise that the garments in their establishments are made "at fair workmen's wages." The master tailors have evidently been reading "Alton Locke."

A Paris letter says:—"Should the success of the new hippodrome prove a thing like great you may expect another troupe to follow shortly, as I learn that arrangements are partly completed with M. Scellier to visit the States on account of General Whist, of Philadelphia."

RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.

Col. Benton on the Pacific Railroad and the Indian Tribes.

Col. Benton having been invited by a large number of the citizens of Cole County, Mo., to deliver a speech at the city of Jefferson on the "Great Central Highway to the Pacific Ocean," replied as follows:—

GENTLEMEN: When I return to Missouri I shall do myself the pleasure to comply with your invitation, and speak to you on the subject you mention, that of the great road to the Pacific Ocean. It is a subject above party, and one on which all the friends of the State, and all the friends to the right location of the road should exert themselves to get up the proper spirit, and spread correct information, seeing the prodigious efforts which are making to turn off the road into unnatural, unfit and frontier routes, where there is neither business nor travel, nor any inducement for a road, nor a country fit to make it in. Formerly the old idea of making a road was to accommodate business and travel, to unite places which had something to do with each other—and to unite them upon the shortest and best route. And this still seems to be the popular idea—I mean the idea of the people—and in relation to this road to the Pacific.

All that goes overland—whole generations with their flocks and herds—come to the frontier of Missouri to start. They all come to this frontier, and they all keep as near as possible to the straight line to the great point of business and population in California. This is the way the people do. Not one goes round by Albuquerque and Sonora on the south, or by Canada and New Caledonia on the north. But new notions have come about; and great efforts are now made to make routes where nobody goes, where there is no business and which are one of them five degrees and the other two degrees out of the straight, natural best and proper line.

But my design in this answer to your letter is to speak to a practical point, and to remove some errors in relation to Indian titles on the line of the road west of Missouri, and which were not cleared up in the debates on the Nebraska bill at the last session of Congress. It seemed to be taken for granted that the whole country to the Rocky Mountains was covered by Indian title; not so the fact—only a small part of it. The case is this: Near thirty years ago the United States extinguished the Indian titles to all this country—the Indians retaining small reservations, and the rest being intended for emigrating tribes, of which only a small part (directly west of Missouri) has been allotted to them. The Pawnee relinquish all their title south of the Great Platte and this went up to the Rocky Mountains they taking a reserve on the north side of the river. The Kansas relinquish all as far as they claimed to the head of the Kansas river, and to the dividing ground between the Kansas and Arkansas rivers. The Osage ceded all the country on both sides of the Arkansas, and cut the Red river. Out of these cessions the Kansas Indians received a strip thirty miles wide on the Kansas river, running above the junction of the Republican and Smoky Hill Forks, but including very little of those forks, and the Osage, reserved a pass along the Arkansas, nearly opposite the south west corner of the State. The Shawnee and Delaware have slips assigned them adjoining the Kansas reservation on the north and south; and half a dozen fragments of tribes have small assignments, some on the Missouri river south of the Kansas, and some on the river north, and none running far back.

The reservations and assignments west of Missouri, a part of the great territory acquired from the Pawnee, Kansas, and Osage; further south the Cherokee, Creek and Choctaw have it all; but west from Missouri the large purchase remains more than three fourths United States territory, where citizens may settle without interference with Indian rights. The bounds of the Indian lands can be easily ascertained, as they lie in the eastern part of the great territory, near to our own settlements. All the lands not included in these Indian reserves and grants, are United States territory, and in two places it comes down to our boundary—once between the Osage reserve, and the reserves and grants on the Kansas, and covering the upper waters of the Neosho and Osage, and part of the Smoky Hill Fork; the other on the north of the Kickapoo grant. West of the Kickapoo Indian grants and reserves all is open to the mountains. This includes five counties—the whole course of the upper Arkansas, nearly the whole of the Smoky Hill and Republican forks, with the Vermilion and all the southern waters of the State; embracing land as fine as any in Missouri and valuable from its locality. The present Santa Fe road goes through it after emerging from the Shawnee grant; and the great Pacific Railroad, if it takes the central route, will traverse it from one end to the other—the Missouri frontier to the head of the Platte about half way to California—all rich land—and the country so broad and open that the engineer might take his course for the road by compass, as a ship takes her course at sea.

Thus, three fourths of the country which lies west from the Missouri frontier to the Rocky Mountains is free from Indian title; and from its beauty, fertility, salubrity and geographical position must speedily attract the pre-emptor and cultivator.

Considering the settlement of this country as intimately connected with the location, construction, and support of the Great Central Railroad, I have taken the trouble to examine maps and treatises to verify this at present of Indian lands and United States Territory west of our State; and with a view to show where settlements can be made without infringing on Indian rights. There is territory there, open to settlement, enough to make a great State, in a temperate climate, much of it fertile, and on the straight course to San Francisco. Both the Kansas and Upper Arkansas are rich and beautiful, and as high up as the Platte, far above Bent's Fort, good crops are raised and stock provided for themselves winter as well as summer, without food or shelter from their owners.

There was a great objection to the Nebraska bill last winter in Congress, because the Territory had but few inhabitants; that objection need to apply no longer; and the hardy pioneer—that meritorious citizen, whose enterprise, courage and industry is worth so much to his country—should lose no time in commencing his pre-emption settlement.

Respectfully, your obliged fellow citizen,
THOMAS H. BENTON.

From The Dubuque Herald.

The North Route to the Pacific.

Governor Stevens' corps of Engineers and suits have arrived at the initial point of their survey in Minnesota, and will start westward as soon as the chief of the corps arrives.

The following plan of operations has been furnished by a member of the corps to his brother in Wisconsin, and by him given to The Madison Democrat for publication:

The special object of the exploration, is the determination of a railroad route from the head quarters of the Mississippi River to Puget Sound. In consequence of the meagreness of the information in relation to the country to be gone over, particularly in the Rocky and Cascade Mountains, a general topographical survey must be had of these mountains, between the 46 and 49th parallels, and a most of the intervening country, in order to determine the general course of the railroad, and furnish the data to guide the civil engineers in determining the route. The explorations involved are therefore as follows:

1st. A general reconnaissance of the country. This will embrace the general features of the country, as mountain ranges and passes, windings of rivers and streams, their dividing ridges, prairie, and everything which shall be necessary to the construction of a general map of the country passed over.

The result of this examination, done by reconnoitering corps assigned to the special duty, will be to determine the most advantageous route to be pursued for the railroad, and to direct the movements of the party entrusted with locating it.

2d. The survey and location of the railroad. This will be along the route resulting from the labor of the reconnoitering corps, and will embrace all the facts bearing upon the construction of the road. The route will be run by compass, courses day by day, and measured by an aneroid, and the results thus obtained checked by the daily determination of latitude and longitude, will form the basis to which will be referred all objects observed in the survey.

3d. The location of points which must determine the location of the road are the mountain passes of the Cascade and Rocky mountain ranges; and it may occur that the location of the road between the two ranges, and for a long distance east of the Rocky mountains must be decided upon these passes be examined and selected; and much of the general reconnaissance must be made after the selection of these mountain passes, which are the controlling points of the survey.

Observations.—1. Permanent posts in one year, to be kept up for a longer period if additional appropriations are made.

2. Parties in the field to be continuous six months, the permanent posts a result of their labor.

3. At permanent posts will be barometrical and trigonometrical observations; also quantities of rain and snow will be carefully observed; also observations as to the winds and storms.

4. Parties in the field will all observe for temperature, winds and storms.—Some four main parties will use the barometer, and, if practicable, make observations as to rain and moisture.

5. permanent posts: 2 main posts; 1 Puget Sound; 2 Columbia barracks; 3 the Flat Head Village of St. Mary's; 4 Fort Benton; and three posts of second order: 5. Fort Colville or Okanogan; 6. Fort Walla Walla; and 7. the British trading post at the debouché of the Marias Pass; and 5 winter posts: 8. in the Blackfoot trail; 9. in the Marias Pass; 10. in the intermediate pass; and 11, 12 two passes in the Cascade range.

The work of the day will be made up in the camp at night with ink, and will be transferred by the draughtsman to the general map.

Public Sheep Shearing.

A. L. Bingham took place at Sudbury, Vermont, June 1st and 2d. The shearing was superintended by three disinterested gentlemen, who weighed every sheep after it was shorn, and also the fleece.—They reported as follows:

The undersigned, having been invited to conduct the public shearing of a flock of pure French Merinos, owned by Mr. A. L. Bingham of Cornwall, Vt., certify that of eighty ewes shorn, fifteen have been imported the present year, and from effects of their voyage, shorn less than others of the same weight of carcass; twenty were lambs dropped in February and March, and twenty in May and June 1852; twenty four two year old ewes, shorn last season; and once a three year old ewe with her lamb that gave the heaviest fleece in the flock, viz: 33 lbs. The lightest fleeces shorn were eleven pounds four ounces. The total weight of carcasses of the eighty sheep, after shearing, was 8,240 lbs., making an average of 103 pounds. The total weight of wool shorn from the eighty sheep, was 1,344 lbs., making an average weight of fleece of 17 1/2 pounds.

It is proper to state that the wool is unwashed, and that its usual shrinkage in cleansing for manufacturing, is fifty-six per cent. One two year old ewe sheared 30 lbs. 8 oz. of wool, weight of carcass 216 lbs.

We are prepared to say, from recent observations, that our neighboring town of Jackson is improving rapidly. Quite a number of large and spacious buildings have been erected there recently, and a large number are now in course of construction. The fact cannot be disguised, that Railroads have done much for Jackson, and when they are completed, will render the town one of considerable importance.—N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. Collas Campbell returned to St. Louis the other week, after an absence of 33 years on the Upper Missouri, engaged in hunting and acting as interpreter of the Sioux Indians. It is said that he speaks the Sioux better than a Sioux Indian himself, and also the languages of several other tribes.

The Williamsburg times has the following interesting account of a patriarchal peculiarity of our Southern brethren from the pen of a traveling correspondent who writes from Aiken, S. C.

"In almost every community in the South, resides an individual whose professional employment is the hunting, for hire, of runaway slaves. He keeps a pack of twelve or fifteen sure-scented blood-hounds, and on receiving a commission, starts off in pursuit on horseback accompanied by his dogs. When once these are placed on trail, neither distance nor time will save the fugitive; on they go, through woods, meadows and swamps, their deep-mouthed voices being sometimes heard miles away. The owner of the dogs must keep up with them, for should he be in the background when the fugitive is overtaken, the poor wretch would soon be torn in pieces. When all hope of escape is lost, the runaway generally contrives to mount a tree, and thus saves his body from the lacerating fangs of the dogs. The owners of these hounds have such control over them that they can call them off a scent at any moment, and instantly subdue their ferocity toward a victim whom they may have run down. The remuneration received for hunting a fugitive varies from \$10 to \$50, according to the time employed. These 'sportsmen' are almost invariably unaccompanied on their expeditions by any human being, and are men of indomitable courage. It is well they are so, for occasionally they fall in with an ugly customer, who endeavors to kill his pursuer if he can. Being necessary appendages to society, these hunters are not regarded with that aversion which one would naturally think their peculiar occupation would excite; on the contrary, they are frequently spoken of as nice men, good neighbors, &c. Some even have a reputation for piety."

Sometimes these blood-hounds are used to hunt white fugitives from justice. About three weeks ago, a gentleman living near this locality had a valuable carriage-horse stolen. The hounds were started in quest of the rogue, pursued him across the Savannah River, and after a chase of twelve hours—by which time the horse which the fellow had stolen was completely "used up," having traveled fifty miles—he was captured. To save himself, as far as possible, from being worried by the dogs, the fellow stood upright on the saddle, but as it was, his legs and feet were horribly mangled before the owner of the pack came up. I was told of another instance where a pack of hounds entered the city of Augusta in full cry, in pursuit of a white thief who had robbed a house a few miles distant, and although the fellow, knowing that the dogs were after him, visited one or two localities, passing up and down stairs, in hopes of throwing the animals off the scent, he was unsuccessful, and finally, in despair, made for the country again, and was captured after running about three miles."

Another New Territory.—Alharra.

The Washington Union contains a communication from Henry R. Schoolcraft, Esq., in which he describes a section of country which is known by the name of Alharra. He says it is an attractive, well timbered, and fertile area of country, lying immediately west of the Rocky Mountains, in mild, temperate latitudes, to which, for the purpose of distinct allusion he applies the aboriginal term. The area is about fifty miles broad, and lies parallel to the Rocky Mountains for a distance of several hundred miles. It gives rise to both of the main and numerous sub-affluents of the Columbia River. It is a high plain, which is cut through by these affluents, of a most fertile character, bearing trees, and in some places high grass; and while the streams create abundant water power for lumber and grain mills and machinery, they are free, from inundation of their banks. This district probably comprehends twenty-five thousand square miles, and if its capacities of production have been correctly estimated, would sustain a population greater than some of the Eastern and Atlantic States.

A new club is forming in London, of which the fees are to be so low as to enable people in moderate circumstances to become members. The fees proposed are, initiation five guineas; an annual, three guineas.

They are cultivating oysters to a considerable extent in the bay of San Francisco, as it has been discovered that the oyster oysters, when "planted" therein rapidly increase in size and improve in flavor.

It has been lately suggested—and suggestion is worth considering—that a village post office be at the village school house, a duties and emolument of the office being assigned to the schoolmaster.

"Almack" is simply a series of rooms where, on stated nights during the season there are subscription balls, the admission to which is regulated by the Countess of Jersey, the Marchioness of Londonderry, and some other peeresses.

EXPERIMENT.—Geo. Sowards left Lawrence, Kansas, on the 10th inst., with the wife of John Lawman. It is supposed the naughty couple have gone to Adams county, where some relatives of the woman live.

In the Dublin Exhibition there, etc., it appears, only two ladies from the United States, Col's revolvers and Haven's sewing machine. The latter exhibits much attention, and no little astonishment.

Sir Edwin Landseer recently replied to a brother artist, "what he had spoiled many of his pictures by adhering too closely to nature!"

A small weekly journal, called the Messenger de Thiti, has been established in the Society Islands. It is printed in French and Kanaka.

For three hours in the middle of the 9th day of June, the mercury, in Hartford, Conn., indicated 69 1/2 degrees.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER HUMBOLDT.

New York, June 21.
The steamer Humboldt, from Havre, with dates from Liverpool to the 7th inst., arrived at this port this afternoon.

The steamer Cambria arrived out on the 6th, and the Baltic on the 7th. The demand for wheat and flour was brisk. The former had advanced 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 per bushel, and the latter 60 to 10 per cent. Corn was neglected.

The English Mediterranean fleet had sailed for the Dardanelles, and the channel fleet had been ordered the Mediterranean.

The French fleet had arrived in the Bay of Biscay.

The Russian forces were marching towards Moldavia, and the Wallachia troops were ordered by forced marches from Warsaw to Bessarabia, a province forming the south-west extremity of the Russian Empire.

The Egyptian fleet and army were hastening to the support of the Sultan, and the Turcoman Chiefs were raising one hundred thousand men, for the same purpose.

The mediation of Prussia and Austria, was taken up.

The Emperor of Russia had sent a courier with dispatches to Constantinople, demanding that the last proposals be accepted.

A heavy storm east of Zanesville broke down the wires, and thereby cut off all communication with the East last evening after 8 o'clock.

Arrival of the Steamer Niagara.

HALIFAX, June 22.
The steamer Niagara, with advices from Liverpool to the 12th, arrived here this evening.

The English and French fleets had positively sailed for the Dardanelles. The probabilities of war were decidedly strong. Lloyd's had raised the rates of insurance in the Russian and Turkish ports from ten to thirty shillings.

Further News by the Humboldt.

New York, June 21.
Countess Nesselrode had arrived in London with dispatches from Russia.

A dispatch to the London Times states that the Emperor of Russia had dispatched a courier to Constantinople with a demand that Menchikov's late proposal should be accepted by the Porte in eight days.

A split had taken place in the English Cabinet, growing out of some affairs between Lord John Russell and the Irish members. Mr. Keogh and Saddleler had withdrawn.

At Berlin, on the 21st inst., it was still thought the Turkish affairs would be settled, but further developments were anxiously looked for.

The screw steamer Times, running between Dublin and Liverpool, having 300 passengers aboard, burst a boiler previous to the sailing of the Humboldt. Nine were killed, and a large number badly scalded.

Later From California.

New York, June 22.
The steamer Crescent City, from Aspinwall, whence she sailed on the 13th, arrived at this port this morning.

She brings the California mails, with dates from San Francisco to the 24th, and \$520,000 in gold dust, including that in the hands of passengers, all of which was brought down to Panama by the steamer Republic. Among the passengers are several returned Australian miners, who report the prospects in that country exceedingly favorable.

The steamer John L. Stevenson arrived at Panama on the 14th inst., with \$1,460,000 in gold.

The steamer Golden Gate, bound for San Francisco, was passed off Acapulco on the 24th ult.

Mr. Evans, the American Consul at Acapulco, died on the 16th May.

The agricultural prospects are fine, and crops will be abundant.

The election riot reported as having taken place at San Francisco by the last steamer, was nothing more than a fight between two steamboat runners, in which knives and pistols were used.

The California Legislature adjourned on the 19th ultimo.

Advices from Oregon to the 2d ultimo, say that provisions were plenty in the southern towns.

Business was active at San Francisco, and a large demand existed for the interior and for Oregon, notwithstanding prices of the leading staples were depressed, and tending downwards.

The English steamer Lima arrived at San Francisco on the 21st, bringing dates from Valparaiso to the 14th May, and from Callao to the 26th. The frigate St. Lawrence had sailed from Callao, and the frigate Portsmouth from Panama for the Sandwich Islands.